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編輯室より

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自らの知識を武装せよ!!!

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Neutral Views on  
The Sino-Japanese Conflict

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虚構が受け容れられて眞實が態々抹殺せられるのが現状世界である 嚴然たる事實と公平なる第三者をして語らしめよ! 此れこそは頑迷なる世界の輿論を破る最上の武器である茲に集むる諸編、排日的たらんと欲すれ共、嚴然たる事實の前に承服の他なき事を自狀せる眞情の表明である。何が故に然るか? 乞ふ正義の聲に聞かれよ! 而して世界に向つて語れ!

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by Dr. I. Nitobe

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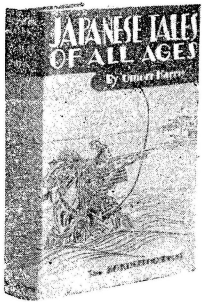
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DR. Inazo Nitobé, the author of "Bushido, the Soul of Japan", needs no introduction to most English readers, but what follows is said by way of recalling a few salient facts about the man and his life. Dr. Nitobé was born and bred a samurai, and died a true patriot and a great internationalist that his country is proud of. He was thus true to the traditions of the samurai, but it was a wonder how his samurai-hood imbued and partook of whatever was good of the West. His writings are elevating, and reflect a purity of thought, a broad-mindedness and a warm heart, as well as hatred of that which was base. He was an untiring thinker, and a man of unwavering conviction. As the director of the First Higher School, and professor at Tokyo Imperial University, the cradle of a host of leaders of the nation, how much he was loved and respected by thousands of young students!

He was born in 1862 in the northeastern part of Japan. He studied at the Sapporo Agricultural College, the Imperial University of Tokyo, Johns Hopkins University, and at three German Universities, including Bonn, Halle and Berlin. He was successively professor at the Sapporo Agricultural College, the Kyoto Imperial University, the Tokyo Imperial University, and was dispatched to the United States as an exchange professor. He was also nominated a member of the House of Peers by the Emperor. After returning from Geneva, where he had for more than seven years occupied the post of the Assistant Secretary-General in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, he was Advisory Editor to the Osaka Mainichi, English Section, from 1927 to 1933. In 1933 he died at Victoria, Canada, amidst the love and sorrow of his countrymen and innumerable friends throughout the world.

The articles contained in these volumes are rather the Author's random notes than a carefully-planned work like his "Bushido", but they are as valuable and important as the more famous predecessor, for they show the man at closer range and in more familiar aspects, and also may represent more mature thoughts and judgements of the Author on as variegated topics as came to his daily notice.



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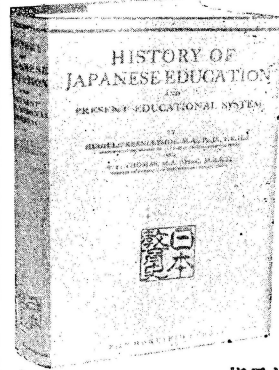
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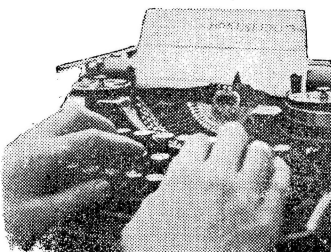
上古より我文運の因つて來れる所を示し、現在の教育制度への路を指示し、一方現在の制度を詳述して其長短を指導せんとするものである。最新にして最も信憑すべき材料に依據し各種圖表豊富、我國唯一の英文日本教育史である。

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# THE POLE STAR MONTHLY

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## Ancient Japan Unites for Modern War

By N. SKENE SMITH

*Formerly Lecturer of the Imperial University, Tokyo*

For more than twelve centuries the Japanese people have been divided into four classes—soldiers, farmers, artisans and traders. Their class system was originally borrowed from China, but soon became quite un-Chinese in its practical application. After the restoration precipitated by Commander Perry and his "Black Ships" from the United States these official divisions were abolished in 1871, but the psychology and traditions of a thousand years still remain. In fact, only through a study of them can the present Far Eastern crisis be understood.

From the beginnings of the history of Japan the dominant power in her politics has been the military. Divided into families or clans, with retainers schooled in rigid traditions of loyalty, the Japanese have over long periods fought among themselves. When a strong leader has arisen, or when the social structure of their country has been threatened by domestic upheaval or foreign complications, they have always been willing, or forced, to sink their differences and unite.

The history of Japan shows recurring cycles of unification, relapse into luxury and corruption, quarrels and intense civil war, the triumph of one powerful military family, progress in civilization and administration, and then relapse once more. In 1853, when Perry arrived with his demands, Japan seemed on the verge of a relapse after two and a half centuries of centralized government, but the stimulus from abroad accelerated the usual process. The period of civil wars was very short and the coming into power of the Emperor Meiji, with the speedy triumph of the Southwestern military clans, enabled a particularly rapid progress in civilization and administration.

Meanwhile Japan's military leaders have been kept busy building up a modern army which has fought in Korea, China, Russia and Manchuria, and now, once more, is in China. The Japanese had to be forced into contact with their neighbors, but soon, with ruthless energy, they set about the task of making sure that the nation's political and economic

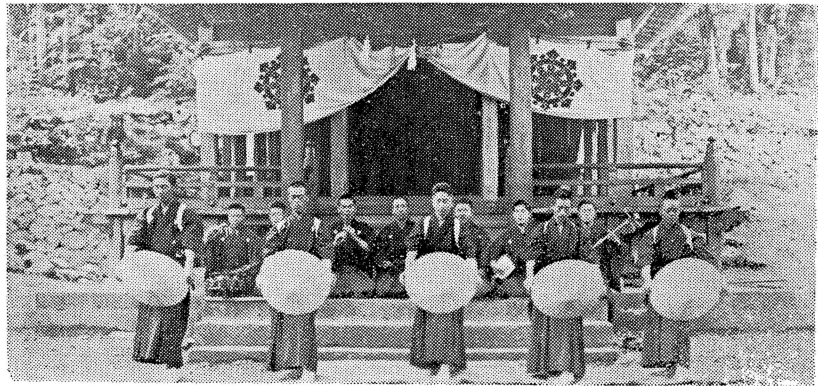
expansion should not be barred by what they considered to be the sleepy, corrupt and inefficient administrations of the nearest countries on the Asiatic mainland.

As an army "marches on its stomach," the farmer is still considered next in importance to the soldier. In olden times he did not take part in the fighting, but managed over the troubled centuries to hold his land and cooperate with his fellow-villagers in producing rice, fish, vegetables and textile materials.

In return for the right to hold his small plot he had to pay a rice or silk tax to the soldiers, which seems, on the whole, not to have been particularly heavy until more recent

large blacksmiths who made simple but efficient agricultural implements the designs of which have hardly changed for 2,000 years. The peasants made most of their other requirements themselves of home-woven cloth, wood and bamboo.

These three classes provided the essentials of life—defense, food, utensils and administration. Merchants became necessary only as cities arose. The soldiers despised them, but they were tolerated, as they made life more cheerful and carried out such tiresome functions as the settlement of money matters. Edo (now Tokyo), the military capital, was, however, probably the largest city in the world by the end of the eighteenth century, with over a million inhabitants. Its supplies were largely drawn from Osaka, "the kitchen of Japan." A huge trade re-



Farmers of a village in Toyama Prefecture honouring the spirits of Samurai from whom they are descended with sacred dance.

times. His provincial military Governors sometimes encouraged agricultural development and public works, but they were always keen on afforestation, which provided charcoal fuel and timber for building and manufacturing industry.

The peasant has developed a dignified docility in the performance of his highly technical functions of rice production and silkworm rearing and a standard of living amazingly economical yet, in many respects, very refined.

The artisans were originally craftsmen attached to the ruling families who provided tasteful pottery, delicately woven cloth, swords (the soul of the samurai), bows, arrows and military equipment for the whole military class. There were also vil-

sulted which attracted many soldiers, who were dissatisfied with their prospects of promotion in a peaceful world, into the merchant class.

The spiritual head of the State was the Emperor, who lived in seclusion with his nobles in Kyoto, often in great poverty, for his administrative power was small. Here was built up an exquisite culture, in many ways, made more attractive by its simplicity. This simplicity, which, applied to industrial design, brings perfection with great economy of effort, may, if it is not drowned by the urge to be "up-to-date," one day enable Japan to give a lead to the world which will only please and not frighten.

Today the soldiers, who are drawn from all classes, but largely from the



peasants, are led by officers who inherit the old traditions. The traditions foster extreme group loyalty and the groups often date back to the old days of fiefs (local provinces) and daimyo (territorial lords).

In addition to this strange mixture of determination, loyalty, ruthlessness and discipline, the soldiers have an extreme sense of their own importance as a class. This feeling is not displayed in noisy bragging, but in a calm aloofness from the ordinary man and the use of facial expressions and poses such as can be seen on the traditional theatre stage. Provided he is not roused to passionate indignation, an officer appears gracious, firm, kind but distant, with a touch of mystery and medievalism. With his modern copy of the old two-handed sword by his side—for Western-style swords are gradually being abolished—he still embodies the old samurai spirit, with all its faults and virtues.

The following extract from an official primary-school reading book has formed part of the ethical teaching of all Japan's present fighting forces. It was written by the mother of a common seaman to her son in the Russo-Japanese War. I have translated it as literally as possible:

I have heard that you did not take part in the Battle of Hoshima. Also, I believe that, at the attack on Wei-Hai-Wei on the 10th of August you did not achieve anything in particular. Your mother feels sorry indeed. For what have you gone to the war? Surely, in order to repay the favors of His Imperial Majesty by renouncing your life. . . . Each day I visit the shrine of Hachiman [the god of war] and, standing before it, pray for your glorious deeds. As a mother I am only human and cannot feel a drop of animosity against my son, but please imagine the thoughts which have prompted this letter.

Such teaching is not treated lightly by the Japanese soldier.

Half the people of Japan are peasants, with little money and a heavy load of debt. The peasant, nevertheless, is not usually a crushed and debased laborer, but seems a reliable, smiling and helpful person, who takes his part in the organization of his village and family and possesses strong and constructive views on any innovations which are proposed.

He works hard all the year in those districts where the harshness of Winter does not keep him inactive. His main amusements are gossiping with his family and neighbors and occasional visits to temples or the city on fete days. Although his way of living is much like that of

his ancestors—in spite of the influence of electric light and modern fertilizers—his methods of production are suited to Japanese conditions of mixed farming on small holdings, with family labor and village organization for irrigation, timbering, fishing and the like.

He undertakes complex and skilled farming operations which have proved their worth over the centuries. His school teaches him to read the extremely difficult form of writing used in Japan and imbues him with a deep sense of local and national patriotism. He owes, but, in years of depression does not pay, and his government can usually protect him against eviction. The taxes of small landowners, really a form of rent paid to the government, are some 4 per cent of the value of their land and are excused in times of distress. We must be wary of books based mainly on incomplete statistics. The peasant is poor, but not yet desperate.

More than half of Japan's 6,000,000 industrial workers are employed in small workshops with less than five persons. Whether as apprentices or members of the master's family, they work long hours, though not at a very fast pace. The majority are men and boys. Their work is largely skilled craftsmanship—building, carpentry, metal work, printing, weaving, tailoring, sandal-making, the manufacture of oiled-paper umbrellas, provisions, temple ornaments and so on. Their life depends on the state of trade and the character of their master, who after they have served him a long period may set them up in business as a branch house and get them elected to the trade guild.

The other half of the industrial workers are in the large-scale textile, iron and steel and other modern industries. Of these, the men are the aristocrats of labor, relatively highly paid. The women in these industries, who are very numerous in textile factories, are, normally, employed only for a few years before marriage. They receive their keep and a small wage, most of which they save for their marriage dowry or, in times of rural depression, send to their families. In a few industries the men belong to labor unions, but most workers have to rely upon traditional privileges granted them by their employers and upon the small amount of labor legislation which protects them.

The trading classes are also divid-

ed into two—the small and the large. Conditions in the small trades are similar to those in small workshops; in fact, it is often difficult to distinguish between the two, as many shops partly manufacture the goods they sell. The large business houses are controlled by the same groups which run the larger factories, a dozen or so mammoth organizations which among them have acquired controlling rights over three-quarters of Japan's joint-stock corporations.

Their methods are a combination of traditional family business with American and German efficiency systems. They try to retain among their employes the old conceptions of loyalty and it is, for example, no accident that station workers solemnly salute the driver and guard of every train that leaves or that bus-girls on duty wave to every bus of their own line which they pass.

The remaining classes—nobles, priests and teachers and government servants—are respected, but, with the exception of the nobles, have small incomes. They form only a small proportion of the population. The present Premier, Prince Konoye, belongs to the nobility, who are usually in favor of moderation.

Before the present conflict few except certain military groups wanted stern measures in China and it is doubtful whether even these groups hoped for a large-scale war. However, the exiled Red army in Shensi and the colleagues of Chang Hsueh-liang forced the cautious Chiang Kai-shek to refuse all truces or compromise with the Japanese Army in the North.

The extreme danger which then faced Japan, coupled with the criticisms of Western countries, at once united all classes and the factions in those classes. The army could now show its worth. The peasants, no longer faced with the risk of low prices for their products, worked with a will and cheerfully sent their sons to the army. In trade and industry there rose a mixture of boom and depression, luxury trades being hit severely, while those producing and selling necessities found themselves short of workers.

As the trend in Japan during the past six years has been toward ever more centralized control of economic life, the government was quick to produce planning boards, an investment control committee, luxury taxes and innumerable organizations containing economic leaders



## Hector Bywater, Naval Expert, Tells Powers' Building Plans (II)

The British Navy's "Tribal" class destroyers are among the most interesting ships of war now under construction. Nor is this merely because in size and fighting power they surpass all previous British torpedo craft. Conceived during the Mediterranean crisis of 1935-36, they represent a frank acceptance by naval opinion that like must be met by like, as well as to departure from the long observed tradition that in destroyers there must be a fairly rigid proportion of guns to torpedoes. There can be no doubt that the "Tribals" were designed as a counter-weight to the exceptionally large destroyers which have been developed in certain foreign navies, and against which the average British vessel of 1,350 tons would stand a poor chance in action. Thus the usual proportion of guns to torpedo tubes has been reversed; the displacement increased by 500 tons, and machinery provided for a speed which is not likely to be inferior to that of any foreign vessel when running under a full load. Tactically they must be considered as fleet gunboats, designed to overpower and break up by superior weight of gunfire hostile destroyer formations. In this class the torpedo is definitely relegated to a subordinate role.

The sixteen units of the class have identical measurements:—Length 355ft. 6in.; beam, 36ft. 6in.; draught, 9ft.; displacement, 1,850 tons. In the first seven, which were designed by the late Sir A. W. Johns,

the estimated horse-power is 44,000 and the corresponding speed 36 knots. In the nine later boats, for which the present Director of Naval Construction, Mr. S. V. Goodall, is responsible, the machinery may be modified, but details have not yet been released. The main armament in all cases is eight 4.7in. guns, twin-mounted in gun-houses, with smaller A.A. guns and four torpedo tubes. The average cost will be £480,000, as compared with £325,000 for the preceding classes, "H" and "I," of 1,350 tons. Next in order follow the twenty-four destroyers of the "Javelin," "Kelly," and "Laforey" classes, with a uniform displacement of 1690 tons and a length of 348ft., speed 36 knots, armed with six 4.7in. guns and ten tubes. As the forty destroyers now under construction average 1,740 tons, it is not improbable that a smaller type, of less than 1,000 tons, will be evolved in the near future for general utility purposes. Such a type has already appeared in France, Germany, and Italy, and there is much to be said in its favor. The quality of British destroyer construction was brilliantly vindicated last May, when H.M.S. "Hunter" struck a mine off the Spanish coast. This vessel, built by Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend-on-Tyne, had been in commission only seven months. Although the explosion practically wrecked the hull over a wide area, the ship remained afloat and was towed to Gibraltar. After temporary

repairs she was towed the 100 miles to Malta, where she is now being reconditioned. Those who inspected the damage on the "Hunter's" arrival at Gibraltar were astonished that she should have survived.

### Submarines Under Construction

Eighteen submarines are now under construction. The largest of these are the "Cachalot" and "Seal," last of a class of six minelaying boats, the prototype of which is the "Porpoise." Begun in May, 1936, the "Cachalot" was launched on December 2nd, 1937. Like her sisters, she displaces 1,520 tons, has a speed on the surface of 15½ knots, and is armed with a 4in. gun and six torpedo tubes, beside an outfit of mines. The "Seal" is to be completed before the end of 1938. The "Sterlet" is the last of a group of twelve coastal submarines, ranging from 640 to 670 tons, with a capacity for quick diving. The speed is just under 14 knots, and the armament consists of a 3in. gun and six torpedo tubes, all in the bows. The "Triton" class, of which there are twelve units, represents the latest type of patrol submarine. Particulars:—Length, 265ft.; breadth, 26ft.; draught, 12ft.; surface displacement, 1,095 tons. A 4 in. gun is to be mounted and there will be six torpedo tubes. The name-ship of the class is estimated to cost £347,900. It is of interest to mention that the "Triton" was the last submarine to be designed by Sir A. W. Johns, whose genius for this special branch of construction was proverbial. Few details of the "Unity" class are disclosed, but they are coastal boats displacing 540 tons on the surface and 741 tons submerged.

Among the large number of light surface vessels under construction the escort vessels "Brittern," "Black Swan," and "Flamingo" are of outstanding interest. The "Brittern" displaces 1,190 tons, is 266ft. in length, and has machinery of 330 S.H.P. for a speed of 18 knots. She is armed exclusively with 4in. high-angle guns, six in number, a fact suggesting that her function in war would be the protection of convoys against overhead attack. Another noteworthy vessel is the 815-ton minesweeper "Seagull," launched at Devonport on October 28th. Her hull is welded throughout, and she has the distinction of being the first rivetless ship to be built for the Royal Navy. The submarine depot ship "Maidstone" was launched at Clydebank on October 21st. She

and experts of all kinds. Outwardly, at any rate, the plans seem logical and sane and the war is being financed by borrowing and taxation instead of by a simple inflation of the note issue. At the same time plans for the economic development of North China are being evolved, and, what is more, put into force.

We thus see a united nation containing many factions inside its traditional classes, who are likely to cooperate during the crisis. They can produce enough food, houses and ordinary daily necessities for every one, except the raw material for cotton and wool clothing. They must economize in small imported luxuries unless their exports are sufficiently large to pay for such goods in addition to the cotton, wool, oil, rubber and iron ore which

they require from abroad. Their material sacrifices need not be great.

In return they probably hope for a united North China under Japanese supervision which may bring them markets to replace those from which they have been shut out elsewhere; development of the largely neglected Chinese resources which can provide cotton, coal, iron ore and supplementary foodstuffs; contact with, and perhaps a part in the revival of, that centuries-old Chinese culture which has already given so much to Japan; and finally, a chance to prove to the world their capabilities.

What proportion of the Chinese people will cooperate willingly in this work remains to be seen. This will depend upon the kind of class system which is built up in China.

*The New York Times Magazine, Jan. 2, 1938*

## ★ CHINA'S COMMUNISTS ★

displaces 8,900 tons, has a speed of 17 knots, and is to be armed with eight 4.5in. guns. The original delivery date was November, 1938, but this has since been advanced six months and she will now be ready by May or June next. This is another striking example of the prowess exhibited by the shipbuilding industry in meeting the exacting demands of the rearmament program.

**Motor Torpedo Boat**

Apparently the motor torpedo boat, which in its modern form first appeared in the Navy in 1936, has come to stay. Thirteen were included in the program for that year, and ten others provided under the current estimates. While the first six were of 15 tons, with a speed reputed to exceed 40 knots and launching gear for two 18in. torpedoes, the later boats are understood to be larger, and several will carry 21in. torpedoes. Naval opinion as a whole keeps an open mind as to the value of these craft, which have certainly demonstrated not their seaworthiness, but their ability to maintain high speeds under adverse weather conditions. The original six made the voyage from England to Malta during the year without mishap of any kind, and are now attached to the Mediterranean command.

It was announced at Canberra in August that three small vessels would be built at Cockatoo Island Dockyard, Sydney, "for local seaward defense." No other details have so far been published. The cruisers "Canberra" and "Australia" are to be modernised and rearmored. It may be added that the Australian defence vote in 1936-37 was £8,808,000, the highest peace-time expenditure in the history of the Commonwealth.

**United States Navy**

The keel of the battleship "North Carolina" was laid at Brooklyn Navy Yard on October 27th. She is the first capital ship to be started in the United States since 1920. A sister ship, the "Washington" was commenced at the Philadelphia Navy Yard last January. The decision to build both vessels in Government yards was taken in consequence of the "prohibitive" tenders submitted by contractors. Displacing 35,000 tons, the ships are to be engaged for a speed of 27 to 29 knots, and their protection will be of great strength. Since Japan declined to accept the 14in. gun limit proposed in the London Treaty, the "North Carolina" and her consort are to be armed with

*China? There lies a sleeping giant. Let him sleep! For when he wakes, he will move the world.*  
—Napoleon.

The communists in China operate a nation within a nation. They have their own government, levy their own taxes, maintain armies, schools, hospitals, etc. They are believed to control 20,000,000 out of an estimated total Chinese population of 450,000,000. Before 1936, their objective was to defeat and crush the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek, which had pursued them unmercifully for ten years, and then to wage war against Japan. Early that year, however, in a change supposed to have been inspired by the Third International at Moscow, the communists changed tactics, declared for a united front of all democratic forces against Japan, held out an olive branch to the Government, and offered to renounce their identity as

communists if China would wage war against Nippon. They were willing, they said, to abide by the laws of a democratic nation, once the invader was vanquished, and submit to a parliamentary form of government, with a democratically-elected "Congress of National Salvation."

But almost coincident with this change in tactics, Japan renewed its demand upon Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for "military cooperation" between China and Japan against the communists. Nippon had heard of almost legendary feats of the communist forces—of a march across the length and breadth of China, from the southern Kiangsi provinces, where they were hemmed in by superior Government forces, to the northwestern province of Shensi, where they are now concentrated. Thousands of lives were taken by

nine 16in. guns in triple turrets. They will, it is estimated, cost not less than £12,000,000 each, and take at least 4½ years to complete. The heavy cruiser "Vincennes" was completed during the year, and a sister ship, "Wichita," was launched at Philadelphia on November 16th. They complete the total of eighteen heavy cruisers mounting 8in. guns to which the United States was entitled by the London Treaty of 1930.

The last ships of the group displace 9950 tons, the machinery develops 107,000 S.H.P. for a speed of 32.7 knots, and the armament includes nine 8in. guns and eight 5in. A.A. pieces. Protection is afforded by a 5in. armour belt amidships and two partial 3in. decks, with 5in. to 6in. armour on the turrets. As in the other cruisers of this group, accommodation is provided for four aircraft and two catapults. Most of the nine "light cruisers" of the "Brooklyn" class are now afloat, and the nameship and the "Philadelphia" are running their trials. The others are the "Savannah," "Nashville," "Phoenix," "Boise," "Honolulu," "Helena," and "St. Louis." Particulars:—Length on water line, 600ft.; breadth 51ft. 6in.; draught, 19ft. 9in.; displacement, 10,000 tons; geared turbines of 100,000 S.H.P., 32.5 knots. The armament consists of fifteen 6in. guns in triple turrets, of which three are

placed forward—the second superposed—and two on the quarterdeck. There are also eight 5in. A.A. guns. No details of protection have been released.

The aircraft carriers "Yorktown" and "Enterprise," of 19,900 tons have been delayed as the result of restrictions imposed by N.R.A. legislation, but both began their preliminary trials during the year. Certain machinery defects were then revealed, which will delay commissioning until the coming summer. The smaller carrier "Wasp," 14,700 tons, is building at Quincy, Mass. At the close of the year forty-four destroyers were in various stage of construction. The majority are vessels of 1,935 tons, with a speed of 36.5 knots, and an armaments of five 5in. guns and eight to twelve torpedo tubes. Thirteen, however, are vessels of the leader type—1850 tons, 37 knots, eight 5in. guns, and eight tubes. In this class the 5in. guns are paired in splinter-proof gun houses, giving the ships the appearance of small cruisers. Twelve further destroyers are to be started in 1938. The sixteen submarines now building are a standard type of 1450 tons, speed unknown, with an armament of one 3in. gun and eight tubes. The programme for 1938 comprises two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, and six submarines.

—The Engineer

(To be concluded)

cold, starvation, and the pursuing bullets of Chiang Kai-shek, but the communists completed their 8,000 hegira in one of the most remarkable marches in all history. Japan had heard, too, of millions who had joined the march, of the thousands of lives saved through universal vaccination, of the widespread elimination of epidemic and disease, of an education program which at last began to make a dent in the almost universal illiteracy of the people. But most alarming to Japan was the armed forces of the communists which numbered hundreds of thousands.

Faced with the conflicting demands of the communists and the Japanese government, Chiang Kai-shek attempted to steer a middle course. He said he would rather have certain areas occupied by Chinese communists than by Japanese soldiers, but that he would continue his own campaign against the communists. Last winter, Chiang was kidnapped by Marshal Chang Hsue-liang with the help of the communist army and was released unharmed after he agreed to a number of the communists' demands, which are believed to have centered around the promise that the Generalissimo would fight if Japan attacked again.

Calling themselves the Chinese People's Vanguard Anti-Japanese Army, they are prepared to throw 500,000 crack troops against the enemy. Their leader and commander-in-chief is General Chu Teh, upon whose head before the current war against Japan was placed a price of \$250,000 dead or alive, by Chiang Kai-shek, and whose personal fortune has been placed at the disposal of the party. President of the Central Soviet Government is Mao Tse-tung, tubercular hero of the march who, it is said, exerts a stronger influence upon the communists than any other single man. He is pale, coughs continuously. He once captured 600 Government prisoners, talked to them for three hours, and then offered them their freedom. Five hundred refused to leave and asked to join his forces.

The military forces of the communists are divided into separate armies under separate commanders who are also responsible for the civilian populations in their own districts. The most famed, perhaps, of these commanders is General Ho Lung, who with only 20,000 men extended the Soviet regions seven years ago in western Honan and in Hopei

to become a threat to the Wuhan and Yangtze central areas. Ho Lung now commands the Second Front Red Army, said to be the best equipped of all the communist forces.

Harrison Forman, author and explorer, is one of the few occidentals actually to have seen the Chinese communist government in action. The armies, he reports, are better drilled and better equipped than government troops. Of the half million troops, 120,000 are equipped with the latest weapons of warfare. The American-made Thompson sub-machine guns, which became famous

during the United States prohibition era, are used by many divisions instead of the usual army rifle. At close range, the Thompson sub-machine gun is as effective as fifty rifles.

Chinese communist leaders declare that if a Soviet form of government is ever established in China, it will guarantee full religious freedom, protect the lives, property, and rights of all foreigners except the Japanese, and would be agreeable to alliances with friendly foreign nations who are prepared to treat China as an equal.

—*Current History, Feb. 1938*

## NEW LIFE STIRS IN THE TINY FRENCH ★ VILLAGES ★

By MILDRED ADAMS

ACY-LE-HAMT, Aisne, France

The best gardener in Acy is a Portuguese. The village admits it with humor, and also with some embarrassment. It offends its sense of the fitness of things that French soil should yield thus generously to the blandishments of a foreigner, but there it is. His tomatoes are always plump, and he has a way with border begonias that brings out petals of scarlet velvet as big as grape leaves.

And the new tutor for the seven children of the biggest landowner is a Canadian—a young priest speaking French with “a barbarous accent,” but seeming very nice. It is strange to have so many new ways in the village. Things have never been the same since M. le Maire died, and now, with that Popular Front government and all, one can never tell what will happen next.

One would think that Acy would be used to changes. It is only a short twenty years since that sunny hilltop between Soissons and the Chemin des Dames was the center of a war that swept back and forth across it four times, wrecking the tower of its church, battering down its village walls, turning its chief houses into hospitals and army headquarters. Yet there is hardly a visible trace of the wreckage then inflicted, and the utter dislocation of life then brought about.

True, you can still find certain faded black numerals on house walls—painted there by orderly Germans to show exactly where specific companies were quartered. You can still see, if you look closely, that the tops of walls and houses are newer than

the bottoms. But even that difference is fading fast. The stone of which Acy is built is soft, and its surface blends very quickly into a yellow-gray blur. Only in the memories of her residents, who crept back to take up life in roofless houses filled with rubble and gardens torn by shells, is the story clear. And even there it stands out as a rounded episode, complete in itself, horrible while it lasted, but not affecting the basic premise of life, which is that Acy does not change.

In view of the importance of the French village in the French scheme of things, that premise bears examination. To the American whose idea of France is limited to what he sees on the way from Le Havre to Paris, the village is an incident, a mere freckle on the landscape as the train whisks past. But that impression is akin to the New Yorker's fond belief that nothing west of the Hudson River really matters. It vanishes as soon as you leave the city gates and set forth on the great routes and the little roads that lace the land together.

There are 33,000 communes in France (out of a total of some 38,000) which have fewer than 1,500 inhabitants. They are the solid and traditional foundation of “unchanging” France, the bulwark against revolution, the firm hand which holds Republican France on its course when Fascists riot in Paris and Communists gain in the South. Change in them is something which the country can hardly contemplate with equanimity. It was when the villages began sending Socialist Deputies to the Chamber that fearful people



began to ask, "Will France manage to stay with the democracies? Can she keep from going too far Left? Or too far Right?"

The best answer to that question lies in the villages themselves. They are as different as a houseful of cousins, and as similar. Morgat in Brittany, huddled against the sunny side of a cliff to keep off the driving wind, is a bright pink village that fishes for its living. Acy in the North, with her church tower rising out of close gray roofs like a mother hen spreading wide wings above her chicks, grows grain and sugar beets on her upland fields. Souillac, smiling in the south on the banks of the Dordogne, distills the plums from its orchards and the green walnuts from its groves to make the heady liqueurs that warm its gnarled old men. And Les Eyzies de Tayac—but there is only one Les Eyzies.

Les Eyzies is a perfect illustration of the common belief that the villages never change, and the obvious, if contradictory, fact that they are, in reality, changing every day. No one knows its exact age, but layers of implements and bones found in its caves prove the continuance of human habitation in that spot for thousands of years. Where the first Cro-Magnon skull was found a modern hotel provides truffle omelettes and rooms with bath for American tourists. The overhanging rock forms the ceiling of one bathroom, and the steam from a hot bath releases from the blackened surface the smoky odor of prehistoric campfires.

Yet if the villages have their differences, so have they their similarities. All of them, even those that date merely from Gallo-Roman times, have about them a solid look of belonging to the land. Their pattern and their purpose are long established. They are proud of their status; they have no windy ambitions to be cities and no inferiority complex because they are not as big as their neighbors.

True, there are intervillage rivalries and intervillage fights, but other factors than mere size lie at the root of such battles and boastings. The wine of one is declared better than the wine of another, or the girls prettier; or perhaps the stones of Bergerac cry out against the stones of Beynac for indignities suffered a thousand years ago and never completely wiped out. But all of them are villages together, and the changes which have come to them in the past few years have awaken-

ed the same opposition, the same cafe conversations and the same intrigues.

The most obvious of those changes were the results of major disasters. The World War remade the face of the North and the world depression modified the pattern of the South. One forgets, riding through the peaceful Northern countryside, just how violent a change the war inflicted. There is little sign of it left, except in monuments and the wide cemeteries with the white crosses and the black. Yet the whole of that peaceful landscape has been rebuilt within the last two decades.

The roads that were little more than shattered shell holes have been relaid, the torn trees have been replaced with new ones, the fields have been cleared of high explosives, the barns reconstructed and the villages given new roofs.

And with the rebuilding came new ways of life, clustering mainly about the use of electricity and inside plumbing. Many householders who would never have considered cutting through their thick stone walls to let in wire or pipes, who were content with kerosene lamps and the pump in the farmyard or the village square, decided to have electric lights and running water put in if the government (using reparations money) would pay for them. The electric fixtures they bought, with their unshaded bulbs and uncertain switches, seem a bit primitives to American eyes. The plumbing they proudly installed leaves certain familiar refinements to be desired. But the fact remains that both the running water and the electricity did arrive and could be put to work on their farms and in their houses.

To be sure, the peasants were very slow in using it. In the summertime they rose at dawn and worked in the fields until sunset, then came home and went to bed as soon as darkness fell. Such a life left little use or reason for electric light. In the wintertime it outraged their thrifty souls to be asked to pay a rate based on year-around rental of the meter. And the company would not take the meter out and put it back every six months without making a charge which was unbearable.

But the advent of the radio did a great deal to soothe their indignant pocketbooks. It gave them a reason for using electricity in the summertime. It also, in bringing daily news reports, crop reports, political speeches, had an effect that goes

much farther than most people realize. There are reasons for believing it more than coincidence that the Popular Front government and the radio age came hand in hand. What the war did toward modernizing the North, the depression and the unemployment crisis did for the villages outside the war areas. Here again was national catastrophe that called up reserves of energy and money to be spent for the common good. It took the form of what was known as the Marquet Plan for public works. It set up credits, against which the villages could draw if they wanted to bring in electricity or set up a central water system. It resulted not only in a new face in certain sections, as one great water tower after another raised itself up above village rooftops, but it brought a change in the outlook of the village as electricity began its work of lightening hard peasant labor and spreading news.

With the material progress of the villages came other changes, more subtle and less easily assessed, in these theoretically unchanging nubbins of French life. New currents filtered in with the refugees who took shelter in tolerant France from the wrath of dictators. New concepts came over the radio, along with news from Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. French politics, always at the boiling point, bubbled so fiercely that even the most conservative of the villages were upset.

(To be concluded)

## 英文「愛國行進曲」 (Patriotic March)

外務省情報部 小畑薫良氏譯

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希望者は至急本人自筆の履歴書に寫眞を添へ本人來談ありたし。

北星堂出版部

## "JAPAN AFRAID OF COMMUNISM":

### *Interesting Review of the Sino-Japanese Relations*

*by A Bunrika University Professor*

The case for Japan in the hostilities now taking place in China was explained by Mr. A. F. Thomas in an interesting address which he delivered at the lunch of the Haslemere Rotary Club on Thursday in last week. One of his chief points was that Communists had created a war spirit in China, directed against Japan, and that Japan had been manoeuvred into a position when a general war became inevitable. Communist rule over the whole of China, Mr. Thomas declared, would mean the end of Japan and that was why she feared it so much. There was a large attendance at the lunch, including several members of the Guildford Club, and Mr. A. G. Whit-cher (president), who was in the chair, said Mr. Thomas would speak with first hand knowledge of Japan where he had lived for some years, being engaged in one of the universities.

#### **Japanese Case Little Understood**

Mr. Thomas said that to convert members of the Rotary Movement into pro-Japanese was too much to hope for, but at least he hoped to convince them that Japan had a case. Travelling up and down the country he found that the majority of people understood the Chinese side of the question, but little was understood, and less was said, of the Japanese side of the question. He wanted them to understand that he was not there as a propagandist. He was simply home on holiday after a long stay in Japan. He spoke for Japan because he had a great affection for the country where he had left his family and to which he hoped he would return. Moreover, he wanted to make it clear that far more than any of those he was speaking to he deplored the outrages and the incidents that had taken place in the last few months—the Panay, the Ladybird and the Bee incidents and the shooting of the British ambassador. He deplored them because when a friend unwittingly wounded them they felt it far more than if it happened to be a passing acquaintance. And as the Japanese were his friends he could only say, in the words of the Japanese Ambassador, that they were shocking blunders. It was strange and striking that very often

the immediate victims of such incidents were less intolerant than those who were far removed from the scene of operations, and the wounded ambassador himself, Sir Hugh Knatchbull Hugessen, had declared that "these Shanghai incidents are generally the results of hot-headedness by the Japanese soldiers. I do not think they are encouraged by those higher up."

.....

#### **The Anglo-Japanese Alliance**

Then came the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 and he did not think that anyone present would accuse Japan of being the aggressor in that war. That was followed by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that alliance was regarded by all Britishers as being a boon to Britain. It was of considerable value to Japan, but Great Britain were the primary gainers by it and if they doubted that let them pass on to the third point, the Great War, and ask themselves what that alliance meant to us in the Great War. It was known that Japan was strongly tempted to go over to the side of Germany and a number of Japanese students actually committed suicide when it was known that their country was to come in on the side of the allies. Japan kept faith with Great Britain and relieved our Fleet in Far Eastern waters when we needed all our ships in western waters to keep us from starvation. That was a debt we should never forget that we owed to Japan. Japan took Tsingtao from Germany, but after the war was forced to return that port to China. What had the Allies given back of what they took in the Great War?

#### **British Insult to Japan**

Mr. Thomas said he wanted to emphasize how the pincers were closing in on Japan. It was not very long after the war that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was abrogated. That was regretted by the majority of people in Great Britain. They were compelled to do it by America, Canada, Australia and our Colonies, but he thought they would deplore it in the long run. All that had happened in the Far East in the past year could never have happened if that alliance had not been abrogated. And even if Japan had done

anything in the way of threatening would it not have been easier for Britain to have appealed to her as an ally and friend rather than as a potential enemy? If there was one thing they could not do with the Japanese it was forcibly to dictate to them. They could do anything with them on the basis of friendship but dictation only put their backs up. After the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance came the Japanese fear of isolation and the need of arming herself, and Great Britain only added insult to injury by constructing the Singapore base. At whom was that aimed? He thought undue pressure was brought to bear upon us by Australia, but they knew that that base was aimed at Japan, and it was significant that it should be opened at the present time.

#### **Branded as an Inferior Race**

With Japan's feeling of isolation, and the pincers closing in upon her, possibly the last nail in the coffin was his fifth point, viz., the American Exclusion Act, which branded Japan as an inferior race. That was the greatest insult that America could possibly offer to Japan. It was something that Japan could never forget and which must be put right. Where could the Japanese go? They were increasing at the rate of nearly a million a year. They could not go to Australia. A few months ago he was travelling with the senior Japanese Consul from Melbourne, an Australian of fine English stock, and also with a business man from the south, and he frankly asked them if they thought there was any possibility of the Japanese being allowed to cultivate some of the northern parts of the country which Australians could not cultivate themselves. Their reply was that Australians would go to war to a man to keep her white. The same applied to New Zealand and very largely to South America. There was only one place left to her and that was China.

#### **An Intensive Anti-Japanese Campaign**

Mr. Thomas said Japan had made every effort to get China to collaborate with her as a friend, but China had refused. After the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance China, following their traditional character, became intensely vain and refused to collaborate with Japan because they felt that Japan would be a likely victim for them in the years to come. Whenever he spoke of Japanese collaboration with China there was generally a cynical smile on the face of his listeners be-

cause they thought of collaboration as force at the end of the bayonet. But were they to treat everything that Japan said with cynicism. During the period of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance we trusted her and surely something she said could be treated with sincerity. That was why he asked them to treat some of these assertions with sincerity. There was no trouble between China and Japan during the time of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance but the moment that alliance was abrogated China felt strong, believing in her great strength numerically as being capable of over-riding any nation. Moreover, she went to the extent of organising an anti-Japanese campaign such as the world had never known before.

.....

### The Question of Aerial Bombardment

Mr. Thomas said he might be wrong in prophesying but there was every reason to believe that that opinion would be reversed by history and that it would be found that the Japanese were fighting the battle of the white nations. Certainly that was true with respect to Communism. If they could imagine the whole of Europe Sovietized that would give them some idea of what it would mean to have the whole of China brought under the reign of Communism. It would mean the end of Japan and therefore it was no wonder that she feared it so much. He had a great admiration for Chiang-kai-Shek and they knew that originally he tried to control the Communist forces in China. But after he was kidnapped they forced him to come over to their side and their policy was to unify China by war against Japan. From that moment Chinese policy changed Communists were appointed to high positions in the army and there was no doubt about Communism being the real menace to Japan. They might say it was all very well taking like he was but what about the ruthless bombing of women and children by the Japanese. His answer to that was this: In 1925, before an international Commission of jurists at the Hague, Japan appealed most strongly for the complete abolition of aerial bombardment in war. But she was opposed by Britain and France, and therefore the appeal was unsuccessful. Lately, the Archbishop of Canterbury had expressed the strong hope that aerial bombardment would be abolished altogether. Why didn't he and the British Gov-

**【Ancient Japan の註】**  
**marches on its stomach.** 胃の膂で進軍する、腹が足りて始めて進軍出来る  
**drowned by the urge to be up-to-date...** 其單純さが現代式たうとする様な衝動に依つて葬られざる限り  
**Wei-Hai-Wei.** 威海衛  
**oiled-paper umbrella.** 唐傘  
**they receive their keep.** 扶持を受ける  
**labour union.** 労働組合  
**joint-stock corporation.** 株式會社  
**Shensi.** 陝西省  
**Chang Hsueh-liang.** 張學良  
**planning boards.** 企劃局  
**investment control committee.** 投資監理委員會  
**the note issue.** 紙幣發行

**【Powers' Naval Plans の註】**  
**the Mediterranean crisis of 1935-36.** エチオピア戦争當時英伊關係の緊張した時の事なり  
**like must be met by like.** 類を以て類に應じなければならぬ  
**stand a poor chance in action.** 戦闘に於て勝つ見込が少い  
**overpower and break up by superior weight of gun fire...** すぐれたる砲火の壓力に依つて敵の驅逐艦陣型を壓倒し且つ破壊する  
**draft=吃水 displacement=排水量 beam=船體最廣部 gun-house=砲屋 twin-mounted=聯裝の**  
**A. A. gun.=anti-aircraft gun.** (高射砲)  
**torpedo tube.** 水雷發射管

ernment support Japan in 1925? Mr. Thomas said he might be wrong, but perhaps the north-west frontier of India provided the answer to that question. At all events, we had to bear this in mind. War to-day was not a war between combatants only, but a war between peoples. Therefore let them have no cant on this question. Let them abolish war if they liked, but do not let them accuse Japan unduly after the strong appeal she had made for the abolition of aerial bombardment as a weapon of war.

In conclusion Mr. Thomas appealed to Rotarians generally not to convict Japan until it had been proved up to the hilt that what it accused her of was true.

The president thanked Mr. Thomas for his address and said whatever their views on the matter might be he had given them a great deal to think about.

—The Herald for Farnham, Haslemere and Hindhead, England. Feb. 5, 1938

**for general utility purposes.** 何でも一般向の目的のために  
**in commission.** 就役せる  
**nameship.** 同型艦中の代表艦  
**escort vessel.** 護送艦  
**high angle gun.** 高角砲(多くの場合高射砲と同一)  
**overhead attack.** 頭上よりの攻撃(空中攻撃)  
**welded throughout...** 全部電氣熔接されて居て一本の鉄も使はれて居ない  
**submarine depot ship.** 潜水母艦  
**motor torpedo boat.** 快速自働水雷艇  
**has come to stay.** 存続して居る  
**delivery date.** 引渡期日(竣工して後會社から海軍へ)  
**launching gear.** 水雷發射聯動裝置  
**keeps an open mind...** ...に對して虚心坦懷である  
**seaworthiness.** 航海力  
**the Commonwealth=the Commonwealth of Austria** (濠洲聯邦)  
**prohibitive tenders.** 到底承認出来ない様な條件の入札  
**her consort.** (日本語で)姉妹艦  
**amidships.** 艦の中央部に  
**running their trials.** 試運轉中である  
**light cruiser.** 輕巡洋艦  
**N. R. A.=National Recovery Administration.** 米國産業復興局(數年前米國に於て企てられたる大復興事業の元締)

### 【China's Communists の註】

**declared for a united front of...** 凡ゆる民主的勢力の共同戦線を聲明した  
**held out an olive branch to.** 講和を提議した  
**renounce their identity as communists.** 共產黨との契合の放棄を聲明する  
**Kiangsi.** 江西省  
**hegira.** 出發 出國  
**make a dent.** 食ひ込む  
**to steer a middle course.** 中間を行く  
**Chang Hsueh-liang.** 張學良  
**the Generalissimo.** 此處では Chiang-Kai-shek (蔣介石) のこと  
**Mao Tse-tung.** 毛澤東  
**Chu Teh.** 朱德(其首に生かして捕へても殺して捕へても二十五萬弗の賞金が懸られて居つた所の)  
**Ho Lung.** 賀龍  
**Honan.** 湖南省  
**Wuhan.** 武漢(武昌漢口)  
**Yangtze.** 揚子江  
**submachine gun.** 携帯用機關銃(米國のギヤングなどの使用せるもの)



## 編輯室から

巻頭の「日本現代戦のために舉國一致」なる一文の著者スキャン・スミス氏は近年まで東京帝國大學の講師たりし人で、日本經濟史の研究者である。流石に所論よく日本の實狀を捉へて日本を素通りした丈の「通」とは違ふ。

× × ×

英國第一の海軍通ヘクター・パイウォター氏の「建艦する列強」は先月號の後を受けて英國を終つて米國に入つた。獨伊佛を來月號に載せて終る事にならう。此れ丈の知識でもよく仕入れて置けば毎日の新聞の記事が必ずより面白くなると思ふ。

× × ×

支那の共產主義に就ては之を過大視する人と過少視する人の傾向があると云はれて居るが、本號所載の一文の如きは其の何れに屬するか知らないが、然し支那の共產主義の最も恐るべきは其見えざる所に於て民心に食ひ込みつゝあるのだと云ふ事を云はざるに語つて居ると思ふ。

× × ×

フランスの田舎の新生活斷面——一國の國民の動きは一面斯の種の記事に依らなければ分らないと思ふ。

× × ×

東京文理科大學教授で弊店出版部發行の「日本教育史」の著者エー・エフ・トマス氏は目下英國に歸省中であるが今次の日支事變に關聯して大に日本のために辯じてくれて居らしい。英國から來た新聞から或ロータリー・クラブに於ける演説を拔萃して置いた。極東に於ける日本との提携を放棄した事や米國が排日委民法を制定した事は日本に對して侮辱を與へた事だと論じて居るあたり我意を得たものである。

× × ×

讀者諸君の大部分は春と共に學年を一つ加へたか或は學窓を去られた人も多分にある事と思ふ。學窓を去られても猶且つ時文に親しみ置く意味で御愛讀の程を切望する次第である。繰り返し申上げた様に、毎日の英字新聞或は多數の月刊雜誌中から價値の多い興味深い記事を選択し、これに説明を附し讀者に提供しようとするもので、之れを忠實に御讀みになつて居れば、大體の時文英語、新造語、及び世界の大勢を知り得ようと思ふのである。先づ或讀者から手紙を頂いて『此小冊子を忠實に讀む事、二年になりましたが時文に可なり親しむ事が出来る様になりました。特に記事に變化があつて新鮮味があるのと、興味的な事。並に日本の新聞雜誌にもない事が多く載つて居て知識的にも裨益さる事が大でありました。始めの頃は字引を引いて大分讀みづらかつたのですが、近來はとても樂になりました。御誌のお蔭です』と云ふ様な意味の事を書いて寄こして下さつた方がある。編輯部員の深く満足し喜びとする所で小冊子乍らもその使命は大なりと感を新にした次第である。

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(INTRODUCTION)

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なこと所謂『遣外國民使節』の何人も此一冊  
に優るとは思はれない。」

蘇峰先生曰く

(東京日より)

×××本書は公平にして且つ正鵠に庶  
き觀察を極めて無遠慮に齒に衣被せざ  
る米國流にて颯々と語り滔々として論  
じてゐる。×××此書は是非米國白館  
のルウズヴェルト君や、國務省のハル  
君や、英國ダウニング街のチェンバ  
レン君や、イーデン君に、一讀を勸告  
する。若し之を一讀したらんには、彼  
等は東亞より得たる、又得つゝある幾  
千百通の報告文書よりも彼等をして豁  
然貫通せしむるものがあるであらう。  
×××流石に著者は新聞記者だけあり  
隨所に皮肉を飛ばしてゐる。例へば九  
九頁に「日本は澤山の過誤と、不利とを  
持つてゐる。けれども只だ一事の誇る  
可きものを持つてゐる。それは蔣介石  
夫人と南京を持たぬことだ」との一節  
の如きは痛快である。宋美齡女史が之  
を讀んで如何なる顔色を作す乎。それ  
が見たきものだ。×××最後の斷案と  
して假令英國が米國と手を取り、支那  
を助けて挫かんと試み、萬々一其の目  
的を達したりとするも、其後に來りて  
其甘味を吸ふものは、赤露のコミンテ  
ルンにして決して英米ではあるまいと  
の一結は、千鈞よりも重き鐵案と云は  
ねばならぬ。

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